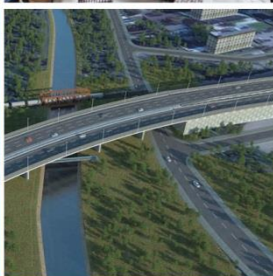
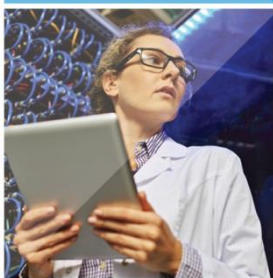




European
Commission



HORIZON 2020 INFO DAY

Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy Societal Challenge

Energy Efficiency Call for Proposals 2019

Parallel Session 1 Energy Efficiency in Industry (EE6 & EE8)
Tuesday 22 January 2019

"Energy efficiency policies and goals"

SERENA PONTOGLIO
DG ENER, UNIT C.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY



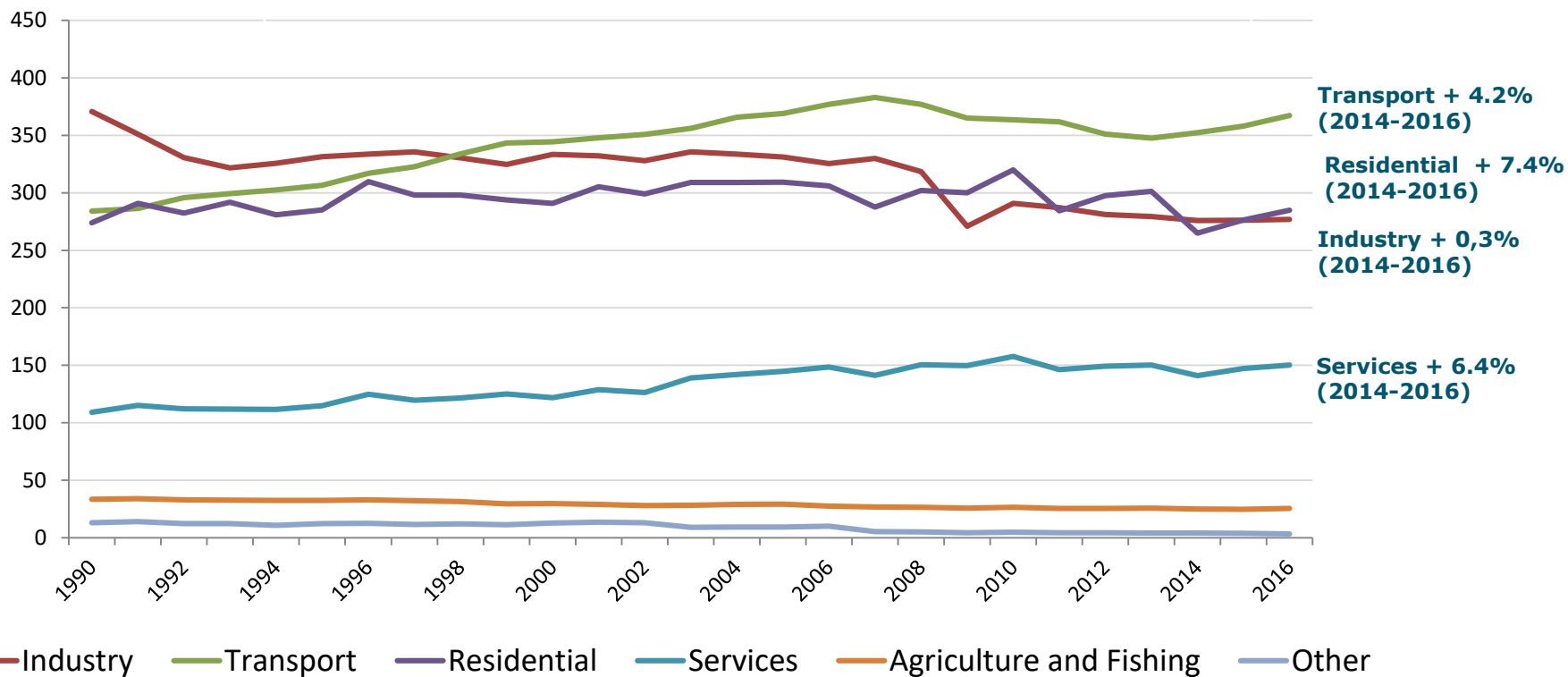


THE CONTEXT: ENERGY CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND GOALS

MONITORING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRESS TOWARDS 2020

Sectoral data

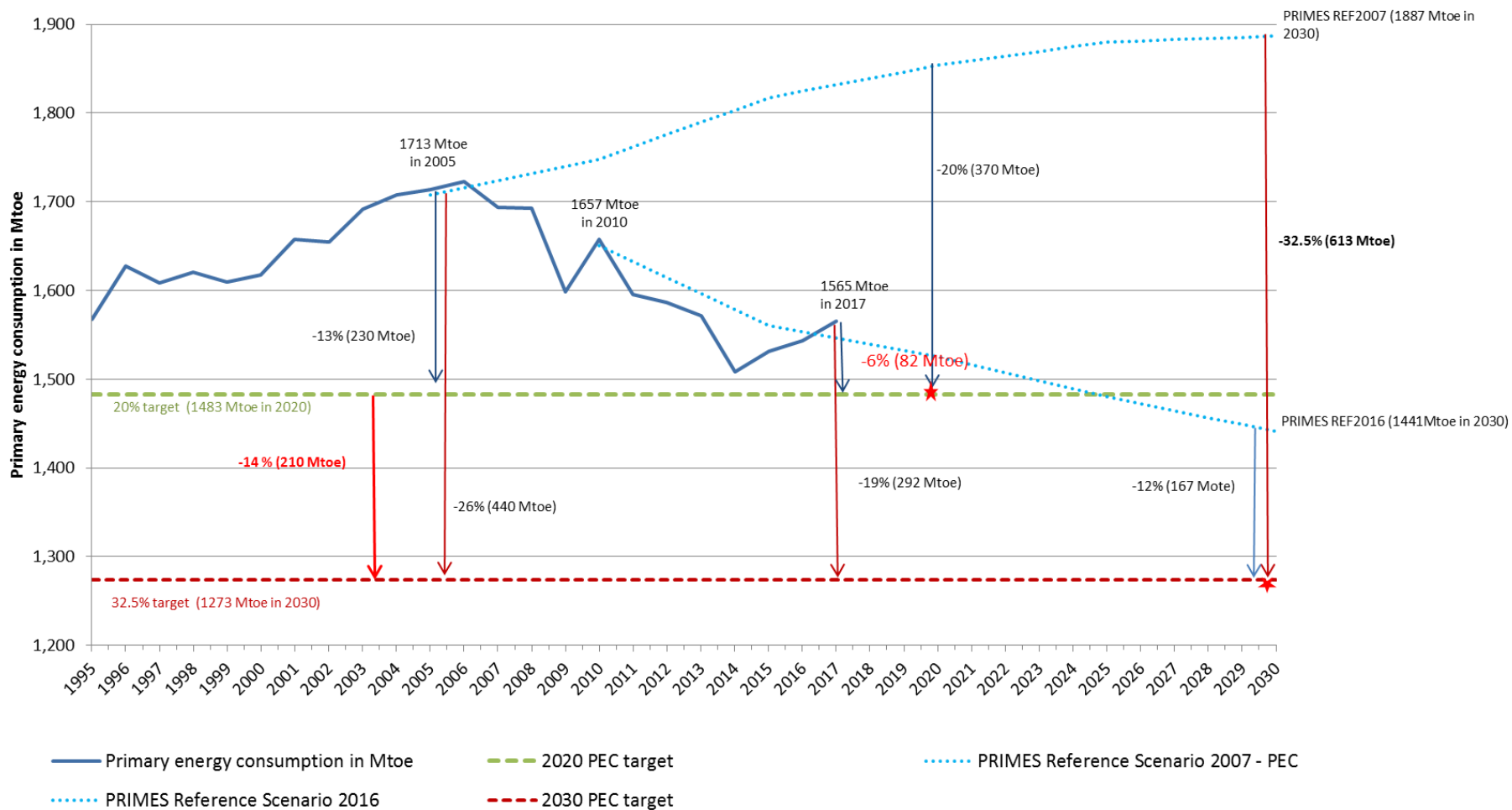
Final Energy Consumption by sector (Mtoe)



Final energy consumption is rising since 2014 especially in **transport, residential and services sector**



OUR GOAL: EU 32.5% Primary Energy Consumption Target



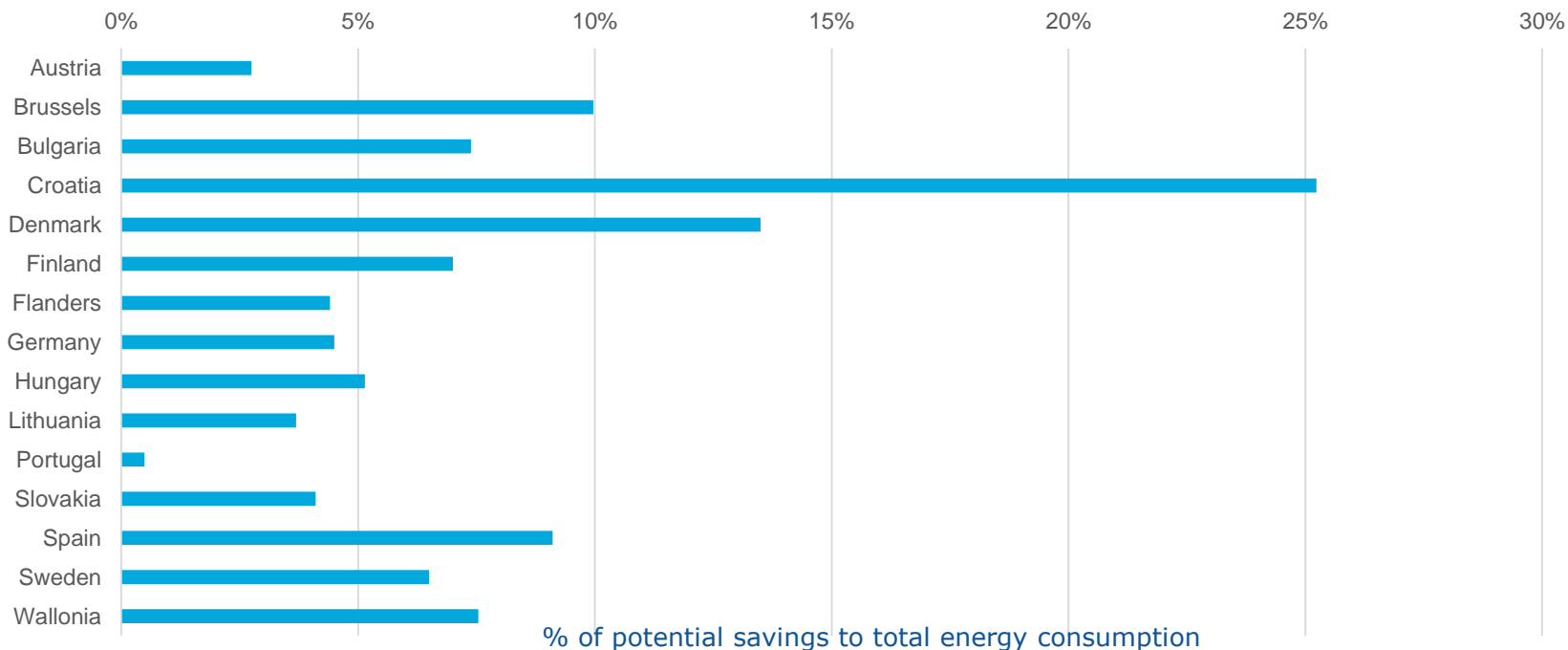
Some data on the energy saving potential in industry

Energy saving potential varies across energy use types: higher savings identified in industrial processes.

Average energy saving potential:

- **National Authorities data: – 7% of total energy consumption**
- **Survey data: – 6% of total energy consumption**

Data doesn't enable payback to be compared



Note: Croatia appears to be an outlier likely due to a limited size of available data.

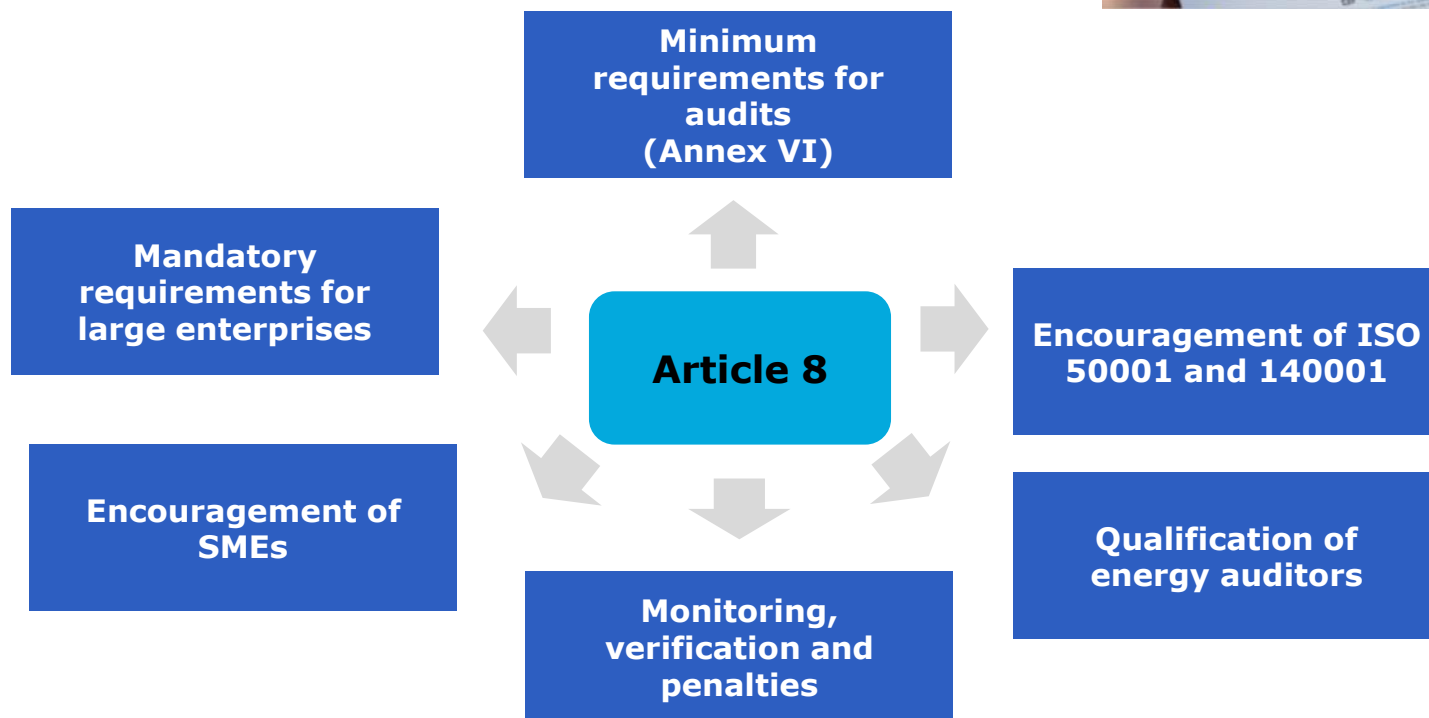
Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/studies/development-recommendations-implementation-certain-aspects-article-8-and-annex-vi-energy>



ARTICLE 8 OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

The legislative framework

Article 8 of the ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE



Energy efficiency – update of the legislative framework

- Revised **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** entry into force – 9 July 2018.
- Revised **Energy Efficiency Directive** – entry into force 24 December 2018.
- New **Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action** - entry into force 24 December 2018.
- In preparation/under negotiation - **revised** or **new ecodesign & energy labelling regulations**.

Overview - main outcomes of the revision

MAIN CHANGES

- ✓ A **new energy efficiency target** for the EU for 2030 of **32.5%**, with an upwards revision clause by 2023
- ✓ Extended **energy savings obligation** to achieve new annual energy savings of at least 0.8% (of final energy consumption) **during the next period 2021-2030** and beyond, coming from new energy efficiency renovations or other measures in end-use sectors (~13% more ambitious than in the period 2014-2020).
- ✓ In designing policy measures to fulfil their obligations to achieve energy savings, Member States shall take into account **the need to alleviate energy poverty**.
- ✓ Strengthened **rules on individual metering and billing of thermal energy** (better information for consumers).

Art.8 was not under the scope of this revision but a specific Review Clause (Art. 24) was introduced:

- ✓ **Energy audits** – by the end of 2019 the Commission shall assess the definition of small and medium sized enterprises for the purposes of Article 8(4), if appropriate, followed by legislative proposals.

*The Member States shall **transpose the Directive into their national law** within 18 months of it coming into force, except for the provisions on metering and billing, for which the deadline is 22 months.*

Member States have the discretion to transpose the new elements earlier.

Energy Efficiency targets for 2030 (Art. 1 & 3)



Headline target of at least 32.5% to be achieved collectively by the EU in 2030

- ✓ Nature of the target is not specified.
- ✓ The target is calculated relative to the projections from the PRIMES REF2007 for 2030 (same methodology as before).
- ✓ The target translates into **1273 Mtoe** of primary energy consumption (**PEC**) **and/or 965 Mtoe** of final energy consumption (**FEC**). This means PEC should be reduced by 26% and FEC by 20% compared to 2005 levels.
- ✓ The Commission is required to assess the target and to **propose revising it upwards by 2023** in case of substantial cost reductions resulting from economic or technological developments, or where needed to meet the Union's international commitments for decarbonisation.

National energy efficiency contributions (Art. 3 & Governance)

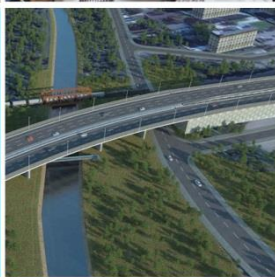
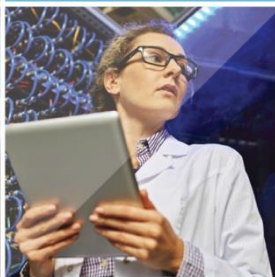


Indicative national contributions to be set taking into account that the EU's consumption in 2030 has to be no more than 1273 Mtoe of PEC "and/or" no more than 956 Mtoe of FEC

- ✓ Member States shall set their **national contributions to the Union target** in their energy and climate plans (in the same way as before) with indicative trajectories from 2021 onwards (the form of the trajectory is not-defined)
- ✓ The Commission shall assess whether such contributions are sufficient to reach the 2030 target.
- ✓ The Commission has the faculty to assume the level of national contributions of those Member States that do not submit in time their draft plans
- ✓ In case of an **ambition gap** the Commission may issue recommendations to Member States whose contributions it deems insufficient and shall take EU measures if the contributions are insufficient in the final plans.
- ✓ In case of **collective delivery gap** the Commission may issue recommendations to all MS and if appropriate take EU measures. Any gap identified in one of the 3 assessment points: in 2022, 2025 and 2027, shall be filled solely by additional EU measures.
- ✓ **MS delivery gaps** shall be addressed by recommendations



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Thank you for
your attention!

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DG ENER, European Commission Website:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/index_en.htm

